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BY THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the favor of Almighty God, the year now closing, has been pre-eminent for abundant harvests and rich rewards to all forms of industry. By His favor, the blessings of health, of peace and of security to persons and property have been confirmed unto us. By His favor, the honor and the prosperity of our State and Nation have been confirmed, and civil, religious and political liberty for ourselves and our posterity, preserved.

In grateful recognition of these and other innumerable benefits and confirming to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States in that behalf, I, WILLIAM E. SMITH, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint

Thursday, the 25th of November, next,

to be a day of public thanksgiving and praise; and I recommend to all the people to observe it so strictly.

Our fathers were accustomed, upon similar occasions, to suspend all public and private business, and by appropriate religious services, social festivities and charitable deeds, to testify their approbation of Divine bounty, and their gratitude therefore. Let us follow their example.

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to declare His works with rejoicing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done (L. S.) at the Capital, in the City of Madison, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,

By the Governor:

HANS B. WARREN, Secretary of State.

There is now a resolution before Congress, introduced by ex-Governor Pound, of the State, to extend the term of Representatives to three years. One of the strong reasons why the resolution should be adopted is, that the sessions which next precede Congressional elections are not usually good-business sessions, and an extension of the term to three years, would, in the language of Governor Pound, "give two sessions for business to one for bimboobing."

It is very likely that the "Passion play" will not be given in New York. The prejudice against it is on the increase, and the sentiment is so strongly against it being put on the boards in New York, that the matter has been submitted to the municipal authorities of that city. Mr. Adey, under whose management the play was to have been produced, seems inclined to pay some respect to public opinion, and will probably abandon the scene. Mr. Edwin Booth telegraphs from London that the representation of the "Passion play" is not a fit subject for the theatre, and should not be allowed to be put upon the stage. From present indications, it appears that the production of the play will be postponed at present, and it is very probable that it will not be produced at all in this country.

The Hon. John A. Bentley, commissioner of pensions at Washington, has made his annual report, and on the 30th of June last, there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the government. The annual pensions average \$103, and the aggregate for the past year was \$25,917,906, and \$12,465,191 were paid out for accrued pensions in new cases, making the total paid out during the year of a little over 37 million dollars. The commissioner estimates that it will require 50 millions to pay the pensions for the current year. Mr. Bentley estimates that four million dollars are lost to the treasury annually by reason of fraudulent pensions, as the system is now administered. This fact has been made known to Congress, but no effort was made for to remedy the evil.

At the meeting of the National board of trade at Washington last December, prizes were offered amounting to \$100, for the "best act or acts, accompanied by an essay, designed to prevent injurious adulteration and to regulate the sale of food without imposing unnecessary burdens upon commerce." The competition for the prizes closed on the first of last month, and the committee of award has made its report, and has awarded the prizes to G. W. Wigner, of London, England, and Vernon M. Davis of New York. Dr. O. Wight, of Milwaukee, a physician well known throughout this State, presented an essay on the adulteration of food, which the committee recommended to be printed for general distribution. The report of the committee declares that none of our staple articles of food or drink are so commonly adulterated as to be dangerous to health or life, or that there is much more danger in this country from adulterated food. The report does not suggest a remedy, except that the State law should deal with the subject in the individual State, and the National laws should deal with adulterated articles coming from foreign countries.

ABOUT PROHIBITION PAYING.

A well-known correspondent sends us the following note:

In Edwards county, Illinois, it is said there have no saloons, for the past twenty years. And now the statement is made that this same county has recently passed no criminal statute. In the county of Adams, Illinois, there prevail, and there are scores of saloons. From this county, as the result of the September criminal election, persons were sent to the state prison, and four to the state farm school. These facts are worthy of special notice. Give us prohibition, as Kansas has secured it, by constitutional amendment, and in less than twenty years, just as many counties would be empty, and the country would have no candidates for our State reform school.

There will be a lively interest taken in the result of the prohibition amendment of the Kansas constitution. Whether its fruits will be all that its friends claim for it, is a matter of some doubt. As we said the other day, the question is one which has two sides. In Maine, where prohibi-

tion has been tried the longest, they still have jails and their criminal courts, and crimes are committed and candidates still find their way to empty jails and the State penitentiary. It is quite true that there is not as much drunkenness in Maine as there was before the prohibition amendment went into effect, and possibly there may not be as many crimes committed, but men will get drunk in Maine, and criminals find their way to jail. The Rev. Charles P. Penney, of that State, has compiled statistics to show that in forty years there have been 5,426 patients received at the Maine insane asylum, one-third of whom were suffering from the effects of habitual intoxication. He further says that in the last fourteen years, and these were fourteen years of prohibition, the police of Augusta have made 4,098 arrests, and seven-eighths of these were for drunkenness. And during the same period of time, \$94,000 had been expended for the support of the poor and destitute.

It is to be hoped that the question will be thoroughly tested in Kansas. If it proves practical there, and materially lessens drunkenness, crimes, and criminal litigation, other States will follow in the steps of Kansas. The Gazette hopes for the best in the experiment.

THE GRADING SYSTEM FOR THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Professor W. C. Whitford, superintendent of public instruction, has issued a circular on the grading system for the country schools, which will be read with much interest by every one who has an anxious desire to see the common school system of the State raised to the highest perfection possible. The subject has attracted the attention of the State teachers' association for some time past, and the institute committee of the Normal regents have also had the question under consideration. The purposes of the pamphlet circular issued by Professor Whitford, is to show the grading system can be adopted, its fundamental principles, the principal obstacles to be encountered in the establishment of the system, the advantages growing out of the system, the essential points therein, and the general course of study.

Professor Whitford says the power to establish this grading system clearly belongs to the boards and teachers in charge of the common schools, and he strongly urges upon them the necessity of recalling the instruction on this subject which has been supplied through the institutes and other sources, and also to examine carefully the plans set forth in the circular, to put them into vigorous execution, and to adhere to them until they are incorporated into the management of the school.

He marks out the essential point in the system of graded schools, as the adoption of a definite course of study which embraces the branches required by law to be taught in the school, and the requiring of the pupils to observe this course of study in all its important and successful details. And he also reminds the boards and teachers that the promotion of one pupil from one shade to another from one grade to another, and his completion of the whole course, can be accurately determined as the results of an efficient system of examinations. There are some obstacles to this grading system, among which are the irregular attendance of pupils; the short terms of many schools, and the varying length of the terms; the lack of uniformity of the text books; the unbalanced education of the older pupils; the absence of any reliable record of the work done by former teachers; and the unwillingness of many district boards to put into practical operation the radical changes suggested by the grading system.

But the system has been tried in other States, and it has been successful; and there is no reason why such a grading of the common schools can not be successfully accomplished in Wisconsin. We hope the school boards and teachers will give the circular a careful study, and then act upon the advice and suggestions therein given. The subject is a matter of considerable importance, and should not be ignored.

A SOUND ENDORSEMENT OF JUDGE CASSEY TODAY.

A Milwaukee correspondent of the Chicago Times, sends the following in regard to Judge Casseday, which will be read with pleasure by his many friends throughout the State:

"The friends of the Hon. J. B. Casseday of Janesville, who has just been appointed associate justice of the supreme court by Governor Smith were surprised at the port of a telegram from Madison that he was recently deceased. It was therein asserted that Mr. Casseday was regarded in Wisconsin as 'a light-weight lawyer,' and that he was a poor and incompetent presiding officer when speaker of the assembly in 1877. Those who knew Mr. Casseday emphatically contradict both assertions. As the presiding officer of the popular branch of the Wisconsin legislature, he was patient, impartial, and discerning, and had the respect and confidence of both political parties. It is safe therefore to say that a more efficient and popular speaker never occupied that difficult and arduous position. Mr. Casseday was president of the last Republican State convention, and by reason of his superior fitness was made chairman of the Republican delegation in the Chicago National convention.

"Mr. Casseday has always stood in the front rank at the bar in Wisconsin where

he has been in active practice for twenty years, and has often been pitted against the ablest lawyers in the State.

"On the death of the late Chief Justice Ryan the members of the Janesville bar unanimously and without distinction of party, resolved to support Mr. Casseday for the appointment of chief justice, and the movement was cordially seconded by the press in many portions of the State. His appointment now to the office of associate justice, in place of Cole, who has been promoted to the position of chief justice, is a simple case of the office seeking the man and Governor Smith has only complied with a well known popular demand. If anything more were added in Mr. Casseday's favor it will be sufficient to say that he has often been referred to in the newspapers as a gentleman worthy to be elected to the Senate of the United States in place of Angus Cameron by the legislature just chosen, and many Republicans in Wisconsin still think that it would be an eminent judicial choice."

FATALLY POISONED.

Arsenic Used by Mistake for Soda at a Bridal Reception.

Death of Five Persons from the Effects of the Deadly Poison.

Thirty More Dangerously Ill, Many of Whom will Probably Die.

Serious Accident on the Hastings and Dakota Railroad—Four Men Riddled.

The Departure of General Garfield for Washington.

Further Discussion in Opposition to the Great Passion Play.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Sad Wedding Reception Five Persons Poisoned and Thirty Others Dangerously Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—At a reception tendered Joel Hellewege and wife at residence of the bride's father, Colton Hall near Kingston, arsenic was used by mistake for soda. Five persons have died, from the effects, and about thirty more are very dangerously ill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Four Men Killed by the Fall of an Embankment.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 23.—An accident on the Hastings and Dakota road occurred at Hopkins Station today. A bank in process of excavation fell upon the men working under it, killing instantly Thomas Fitzpatrick, James Ward, Frank Johnson, and Perry Swanson, and injuring Ole Parson so that he will probably die.

THE WORST.

A Bauenek Elector Gets in from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—D. W. Chambers, Bauenek Elector from the Sixth district, has been elected by a heavy majority. The name of B. S. Parker, his opponent, was omitted from the Republican ticket in several counties, and he runs behind nearly 10,000 votes.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

His Departure from Cleveland for Washington.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—It has transpired to-day that General Garfield was even more careful than was supposed in not letting his whereabouts while in Cleveland yesterday known, on account of desiring to prevent the slightest publicity in his movements. He avoided all of the prominent hotels, caused the time of his departure for Washington to be kept a secret, and was so difficult to find while in the city that home politicians, and some from abroad of more prominence, who came here, were utterly unable to gain even a glimpse of the President-elect. General Garfield is naturally very affable and cordial toward persons that he is thrown in contact with, but he has lately been obliged to be somewhat circumspect in encroaching upon his time and good nature. There are to be further improvements made in the house at Mentor during the brief absence of its owner. There were several foreign pilgrims in the city to-day to see the next President, and their disgust at finding that he had departed from Mentor was intense.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

FURTHER DISCUSSION PETITIONS AND PROTESTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The "Passion Play" was the feature of the meeting of the board of aldermen to-day, and it now looks as though the official notice that has thus been taken of the dramatic evangelical polyglot performance will result in some decided action. When the board met, Alderman Morris handed down a resolution providing that, as the production of this play would be an insult to any Christian community, the corporation counsel be requested to prepare an opinion as to any law now in force that would be sufficient to prevent its production, and if there is no law, whether the corporation council would be empowered to enact an ordinance to prohibit the exhibition. If the council has

the power the resolution authorizes the corporation counsel to draw up an ordinance and send it to the board of aldermen for its immediate passage. The board adopted this resolution with one dissenting vote. There are petitions and protests for signatures being signed in all parts of the city, the Young Men's Christian Association being very active in its opposition to the movement. Meanwhile, the rehearsal is progressing vigorously, and the 100 "spies" who compose the rabble and attendant spectators of the Crucifixion are being drilled into a clear sense of their duties and responsibilities.

TRUMPFF OUSTED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—In the case of Albert Geiffius, Republican, chosen County Treasurer in the place of Gustave C. Trappff, Democrat, who he obtained on the complication resulting from Geiffius' naturalization after he had fled his official bond. Judge Small this forenoon rendered a decision ousting Trappff and installing Geiffius, the latter to assume the duty of the position on Monday. It is said that Trappff will sue Geiffius for the amount of clerk fees paid during the nine months the case has been pending in the courts.

DROWNED.

MADISON, Nov. 23.—Eddie Curtis, a young 16-year-old son of E. R. Curtis, one of our prominent business men, was drowned in Lake Mendota to-day, while venturing out on the newly frozen ice for the purpose of catching wild ducks, which had been frozen fast on the ice. His body has not been recovered.

Governor Smith and His Appointments.

From the Wisconsin Democrat. A number of our contemporaries hold the opinion that Governor Smith is a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, and they base their conclusion on the fact that the Governor has recently made some really excellent appointments. The inference then is, that he was not a candidate, he would have made his appointments in those instances. And now he will be obliged to appoint a State treasurer in place of Mr. Gunther, who has just been elected to Congress. He will appoint, say those who suspect his aspirations to senatorial honors, some man who will be efficient help in his attempt to realize them. Now it is quite necessary to believe anything of this. It is certain that Governor Smith will have appointed Judge Cole to the chief-justicehip and Mr. Casseday to the position vacated by Judge Cole, even if no vacancy was about to occur in the Senate. They were fitting appointments, and the most natural that could have been made. Yet, if by this exercise of the appointment power, he should be obliged to appoint Mr. Gunther, he should do so in some contingency, rather than to himself, rather than to close him to the Senate, we do not know who would have the right to complain. Certainly not the Democrats, who appear to be most troubled in spirit over the possibility, and who themselves stand about as much chance of gaining a seat in the Senate in the lifetime of the present generation, as some of their stampederors in the late century had of carrying the State on the issues of 1861. At the same time we believe Governor Smith sees plainly that Philistus Sawyer starts off in the race with every advantage in his favor, and it is highly improbable that so cautious a politician as he confessedly is will voluntarily get in the way of the pine-log statesman of Oskosh.

The Toledo Weekly Blade. Say they are personally acquainted with the managers of the Day KIDNEY PAD Co., whom they know to be responsible and reliable men.

A Garfield Base Ball Boom in Order.

Base ball players and the lovers of the sport ought to organize unto themselves a private boom on account of General Garfield's election. He is one of them. He never misses a game when one is within reach. During that portion of the session of congress when the base baller is base balling, General Garfield never failed to put in an appearance at the National grounds. He is generally there before the game is called. When the duties of an afternoon session necessarily require his presence in the House, he is sometimes late on the grounds, but never fails to be in at the finish. Few people take the interest in the game that he does, or follows it as closely. Sir Edward Thornton is a pretty sure spectator, but he stays in the outfield in his carriage. General Garfield gets right down in the front row of seats of the grand stand. He keeps the score himself and watches every play intently, as if he had thousands of dollars on the game. He cheers every neat play, and gets as excited as anybody. After the game he walks down to his residence on T-street.—*Washington Star*.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, 667 Broadway, New York City, is more centrally located than any other first class hotel on the American plan in that city. Don't forget this when you go to Gotham.

EMERALD GROVE.—George Beesley's white horse is no more.—Mrs. O. F. Curtis has been favored with a visit from her brother, Rev. Mr. Wright of Kansas. He was a delegate to the Congregational Council at St. Louis.—Rev. D. B. Jackson will preach the Thanksgiving sermon this year.—Joseph Stoller has put in a stock of general merchandise in the stone building.

Walter Lawrence and Ensign Ransom have returned from Dakota to winter here.—Mrs. Harvey Joiner is very ill with an attack of heart disease.—Mr. Cummings' pile of flax straw has been put to good service in building up many of our houses in this village.—R. Cheney and wife are now in Red Wing, Minnesota, and report as having a good time.—Prof. Jackson's academy opens November 29th.

SOWING AND REAPING. When a young lady hears handkerchiefs for a rich Bachelor, she says that she may reap, when seeds of Disease are implanted through over-indulgence, you can prevent the underlauder reaping the benefit by using Spring Blossom.

For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

MUSEUMS.

Myers' Opera House!

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, '80.

JAMES HEYWOOD'S ORIGINAL

New York Serenaders!

AND BEYONDS.

QUADRUPANTHEON!

Merged into a Superb Mastodon Show of Surpassing Magnitude and Grandeur.

Thirty Performers of Acknowledged Ability. 4 End Men.

Comedians

Datein Irish and Negro.

DOUBLE TEAMS

Or Clog and Song and Dance.

G. GYMNASIUS

AND

G. ACROBATS

MAMMOTH FIRST PART.

And Magnificent Olio of Specialty Artists, including Beautiful

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE LEGEND OF EPOI.

An Australian Story.
On a day of a year long past and gone, an encampment of the numerous tribes of Epoi dotted the eastern slope of a hill not far from the winding banks of the ever-flowing Yarra Yarra.

It was a day of the year when the sun and the moon gaze upon each other from opposite edges of the horizon, the moon for one moment shyly lifting her pale face, tinted with maiden's blush, at the presence of the sun, in his radiant garb of crimson and gold. He, for that instant, flashing all his glories forth in homage to the eastern Queen, bends low beneath the western hills, leaving the heavens shawled in purple and crimson. Orange and scarlet form a loom, the softer, richer hues of which shame those of famed Cashmere.

The encampment consisted of more than a hundred umia-mia, neatly constructed of bark, and waterproof, with thatched, dome-like roofs. Long spears stood in the ground at the entrance to each dwelling—the light dart feathered with grass tree, which it buried afar, urged by the ingenious woomal (a throwing stick), the heavier javelin, barbed with the teeth of the kangaroo, and longer than its swift-glancing brethren.

At the moments passed, dark forms glided from the forest successively into the circle of the firelight, dropping from hand or shoulder the spoils of the chase into a common heap. The pile of game grew larger, higher still, showing from what a noble hunting ground the Epoi took their prey. Mingled indiscriminately were the greater and the lesser kangaroos, the shy, dark wild duck of the upland creeks, the stately, gliding swan of the broad, reed-fringed lakes. The great wingless bird which rivals the ostrich of the desert was there, the lesser rodents and marsupials; while to crown the abundant feast, some of the dark, lithe lads and more aged men brought in eel-cannons brimming over with the luscious honeycomb. All, save these last, was cast carelessly upon the heap, to be divided by the elders of the tribe when the last hunter returned.

The women, old and young, kept the fires glowing and the oven stones red hot, in expectation of the approaching feast. Naked, dusky children, with dark-gleaming, eager eyes, gathered around the savory pyramid. The latest lingering sky-tint from the hidden sun passed from view. There was one, but one, hunter missing. It was Windaru—the most fearless, the most skillful of them all. He it was who brought the richest honey, the longest, strongest strings of wood duck, the fattest emu. Suddenly, a sound of fast-flying footsteps was heard, and Windaru bounded into the camp. Instead of, as was his custom, proudly throwing from his shoulders his hunter spoils, he came empty handed. Driving his spear fiercely into the earth he stood panting before them. His arched chest rose and fell with the mechanical sob which indicates the distress produced by long-sustained speed. The muscles clasping his supple form quivered and strained as if straining to be torn outward by his mad earnest. His eyes seemed gazing far away, fastened to the terror they had left behind. As he stood beside his tall spear, horror appeared to radiate from him. The men of the tribe drew silently around, awaiting the commencement of his speech. A young girl, tall and lithe, with startled eyes, glided to him and seated herself at his feet. Gradually the heaving breast, the quivering muscles, grew calm. His eyes rested sadly on his people as he thus spoke:

"My brothers! let us sharpen our war spears and count our fighting men. We have to fight against an enemy such as the oldest warrior of our tribe never gazed upon. I wandered far to-day. As I hunted the lagoons where the ocean drinks of the waters of the Yarra Yarra, I heard a sound come out of a black cloud which rested on the salt water. The cloud hovered over a floating island which had wings like the flying fox. I hid myself. Watched the island float quickly over the water. Within a spear's flight of the shore it grew still. Its wings were folded, it sat on the water with three leafless pines growing upward. Then I saw two canoes paddle out toward the land where I lay hid. In these canoes were men when they landed my head was filled with a great terror. My brothers! they were tall and strong; they carried strange weapons in their hands. The sea birds flew screaming round the heads of these strange beings. They pointed their weapons at the birds, fire came forth out of the ends with a mighty noise. The birds fell dead. Men of Epoi! these strange warriors have come to take our land. They will point their weapons at us; we shall be devoured by fire as were the sea birds. When I saw the birds fall dead far beyond the reach of our lighted spear, terror seized me and I fled. Let the ancients of the tribe now say how we shall meet this terrible foe. The tale of Windaru is done."

The men of the tribe, old and young, listened with wonder and fear to these awe-striking tidings. In their faces was visible the hopelessness, withered look common to men about to engage overwhelming odds. Windaru pulled up his spears, spoke a few words in a low tone to the girl seated at his feet, then walked slowly towards his umia-mia. When there, he placed the spears erect at the entrance and sat moodily before the fire.

The girl followed him. Perceiving that he did not attempt to address her, she spoke in the soft, low gutturals of the Epoi tongue—"Shall Oondilla bring Windaru the bright honey or the young of the wood duck? The stones of the oven are hot." He has traveled far and fast; he must be weary. If these strange white beings are strong, the bravest warrior of the Epoi should eat and be strong to fight with them.

The following tones were a low, soft voice that set her heart. Windaru was at the next moon to take Oondilla to his umia-mia. He answered, weakly, "If Oondilla will bring the honey and the duck, Windaru will eat and be strong."

When Oondilla went for her share the old men were dividing the spoils. The women were permitted to eat of certain portions of the kangaroo, young wood duck, bandicoots, opossum and honey; the elders and hunters reserving to themselves the mutton of the kangaroo, the emu, the black duck and iguanas. Oondilla returned to Windaru laden with honeycomb, a plump young wood duck and pieces cut from the fattest emu. These latter she placed in the oven, covered with aromatic gum leaves, heaped over with earth to retain the heat. Windaru gazed on her sadly. From time immemorial this primeval people, when conquered, had forfeited the flower of their womanhood to the conquerors—and her loved Oondilla as few of his race had ever loved.

Sadness brooded in the air above the camp. Instead of the gay, incessant

chatter of the women and children, mingling with the deeper tones of the men, there was a mournful hum as of disturbed hive of bees. The old women kept up a wailing corroboree chant, beating with feeble hands the rolled opossum rugs between their knees. The old men sat in council—the younger men taking no part in the debate, but passing to and fro between their own lines and where the gray-beards sat. Some, in an irresolute manner, finished half-made weapons or sharpened blunted spears, hardening their points in the fire. As the night wore on the encampment became silent. The fires grew dim. But the gray hunters and warriors talked on.

On the morning following the evil tidings of Windaru the camp of the Epoi was early astir. A silent meal was made from the fragments of the evening feast. As the sun appeared in the east twelve graybeards of the tribe, headed by Worangan, chief of the Epoi and father of Windaru, stalked into the open space reserved in the center of the camp. Worangan planted his weapon in the ground and stood beside it. Then each of the eleven thrust his spear into the earth, forming a circle round their chief, every man standing beside his spear in the inside of the ring.

At a signal from Worangan the men of the tribe drew near to hear the decision of the wise men in this novel danger. When all were present the chief spoke:

"My children," he said, "you have all heard the tale of sorrow told by Windaru. A floating island has approached our shores, from which have landed men of a different color, covered with skin of animals unknown to us, and bearing in their hands weapons which destroy with fire. How shall our spears successfully contend against warriors who have but to hold forth an arm to destroy their foes? Legends have reached the wise men of Epoi from tribes on the northern shores of the great water. These legends tell that many years ago floating islands appeared to them. Men, white in color, and armed with the same strange weapons, landed and made an encampment upon their hunting grounds.

"What happened, O warriors of the Epoi? The tribes of the north heard shore tell before the white men as leaves before the great dust storm. They opposed them in vain. We, if we oppose them, shall also be destroyed and our women made a prey. I and my old men have, through the long watches of the night, taken counsel as to how we may save the hunting grounds of the Epoi. Let us make the strange people believe that we are the friends of peace, the enemies of war. We, if we oppose them, shall also be destroyed and our women made a prey. I and my old men have, through the long watches of the night, taken counsel as to how we may save the hunting grounds of the Epoi. Let us make the strange people believe that we are the friends of peace, the enemies of war. We, if we oppose them, shall also be destroyed and our women made a prey. I and my old men have, through the long watches of the night, taken counsel as to how we may save the hunting grounds of the Epoi. 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